The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,630—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th Oct., 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Calcutta Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd October, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons,

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 220	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	240	60	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	560	340	140	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

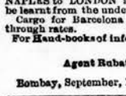
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEE BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANALN.

THE COMPANY'S S.S.

MEDEA, Captain P. Caillovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 323	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 140	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-12
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TOAVANGORE	1902	350	R. Scott	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s) KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torlook	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3833	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2321	450	W. W. Fontiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of the Deputy Examiner, one or two good CLERKS (NATIVE) who have been trained either in an Examiner's or Executive Engineer's Office.

Apply by letter only to the DEPUTY EXAMINER, Ahmednagar, Deccan.

S. NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED AT ONCE, a PLATELAYER (EUROPEAN) and ASSISTANT (NATIVE). Salaries Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 respectively. Send copies of Testimonials, especially from last employers, to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
S. Neemuch State Railway, Jaora, Central India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and Hajee Hassum Dada—

A D 401 }	1 case honey soap ex "Teheran."
W S 1 }	
C P C }	1-3—6-7—5 cases Lavenderwater, ex "Severn."
422 }	
C P C }	4-5—8-10—5 cases do. do.
422 }	

R. J. & Co.—1394—1 case snuff boxes, watches, chains, tooth brushes, buttons, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The property of Government.

1 saddle with gold and silver trappings and other very valuable articles.

Also the property of a gentleman.

1 gold embroidered bodice, 1 red colour sarree with rich gold border, 1 silk brown colour sarree with rich gold border, 1 khaksh sedole cloth.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st October.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract)

Sale commencing at 2 p.m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery:—

1 bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin racks, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frames, pin and hauk winding frame, hangers, bolts, nuts, cork screws, &c., &c.

The above machinery is now on view. Also catalogues are ready.

COME AND SEE,
Don't loose such a splendid opportunity.
To sell without reserve.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, an invoice of 12 cases pictures, just landed per S.S. Bengal.

Subjects are:—Smash, Pluck, Music Lesson, Detected Letter, Strange Visit, Dreadful Call, Winter in Marks, Concord, Discord, Courtship, Empress of India, Mary Stuart, English Coast, French Coast, Wetherhorn, Stag at Bay, Winter, Autumn, Happiness, Contemplation, Lake Geneva, On the Midway, Holiday in Switzerland, Holiday in Naples, Brittany, On the Thames, Verona, Lake 4 Canton, Castle on Rhine, Watering Cattle, Swiss Cottage, Falls of Reichenbach, Loch Shun, Farm-house, Border Forest, Master not at Home, Orange Girl, Portia, Egyptian Girl, Swiss Mountain Scene, Summer Landscape, Morning on the Hudson, Off Scarboro', Russian Peasant Girl in the Study, Dutch Fishermen, Arched Rock, Isle of Wight, Farm in Shuringen, On Moselle, Loch Soy, Loch Ranoch New Moon Hay, After Work, Dover, Castle Greifenstein, Babel-berg, Please a Penny, Mary Queen of Scots, Kiss me, Noisy Family, Billet Doux, Monk's Card Playing, Loves Reverie, The Lovers, In the Conservatory, St. Gothards, silent, Motherly Love, Swing, Blackberry Gatherers, Gallantry, Village Scene, Fisherman's Daughter, Does he love me, Ferry Boat, Tripoli, &c., &c.

The paintings are now on view. Also catalogues are ready.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bagla, ex S. S. Byculla and Romania—

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bagla, ex S. S. Byculla and Romania—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed under No. 89, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi street, on the north by the house of Mahim Allyshoh Dowakur, and on the south by the house of Memon Abdool Lutiff.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 218, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome E-gilsh made mahogany and carved and French polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, made by Deschamps, thin stem glassware, best plated and porcelainware, a first class sympathetic mahogany square pianoforte, by S. Rose & Co. (nearly new), and if not previously disposed of, a handsome light office Brougham by Nees, and a light dog-cart by Nash.

Also a very powerful bay Australian mare, 5 years old, and foal, and a powerful brown Australian horse, sets of plated mounted single harness, metical books, plants, &c., &c.

The property of Dr. Jas. A. Arnott, the same comprises neat thin stem glassware, handsome white and gold crimson band dinner, richly painted open worked superior porcelain dessert and transparent China white and gold blue tainted breakfast services, best plated bladed pattern table spoons and forks, and very handled dessert knives and forks, lobsenter lunch dish, tea pitcher, biscuit box, cruet stand, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising round, pier, card, side, writing, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, tete-a-tete, drawing room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiter, tea caddy, toilet stool, camp cots, chest of drawers glass door cupboards, English made mahogany telescopic dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, side board and easy chairs with hook stand attached, a first class mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, superior engravings and chromolithographs, subjects, Christian Martyr, Bed Time, by Frith, Both Puzzled, by Erskine Nicol, Florinde Examing the Ground, The Shark, &c., 3 light hanging argand lustre, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, Madras cane matting, books on medicine, midwifery, obstetrics, and surgery, plants, &c.

AT 4 30 P. M.

1 handsome light Office Brougham, by Nees.

1 „ dog-cart by Midland & Co.

1 very powerful bay Australian mare, 5 years old and foal.

1 very powerful brown Australian horse, sets of plated mounted single harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The sale is bonafide, and the property has not been previously sold to any one.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Auction Room, Fort, near their auction rooms, valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square pianoforte, 3, 2, and 1 branch hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PINE, LARCH, FIR AND IBENTEAK LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on SATURDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m.

About 500 pine, larch or fir logs, square and half round from 10 to 50 feet long, 10 to 14 inches broad and 9 to 14 inches thick.

Also about 40 round benteak logs, 10 to 60 feet long by 30 to 48 inches girth.

And also a small quantity of teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The timber may be seen at the west side of the Dock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY by POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by me to Mr. SHOOKER ABRAHAM to SIGN my NAME, is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED OURSELVES as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS under the Style of ABRAHAM, EZRA & Co.

S. ABRAHAM.
J. EZRA.
J. JOSEPH.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held TO-DAY at the Club House at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 1st October 1879.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLY of WARM CLOTHING.—VERBAL OFFERS for 2,000 WADDED COATS will be received by the Superintendent Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 11 a. m. TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

Bombay, 1st October 1879.

BENARES BRASS WORK.

CAWNPORE SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

CONSIGNMENTS of the above GOODS have just been received FOR SALE, well worth inspection, being cheap and good.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, on most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, FIRST PARSEE BARONET.

Enterprise, Charity, and Philanthropy.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF

LIFE LIKE PHOTOGRAPH, MORE LIKE

OIL PAINTINGS OR MARBLE ENGRAVINGS.

EXACT LIKENESS.

Necessary for every Indian Drawing Room.

TO BE HAD,

For Cash, Rupees 2 each,

AT THE

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

LONDON NOTICE.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LD.
26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SECOND ISSUE of the PRICE LIST is now ready.

Apply to the following Company's Agents, viz.:—

Bombay—Messrs Purvis & Son, Elphinstone Circle.
Calcutta—Messrs Sykes & Co., 1, Grant's Lane.
Madras—Messrs Shaw and Wingfield.
Karrachee—Mr George C S Brayson.
Colombo & Galle—Messrs Delmege, Reid & Co.
Malta—Mr E N Archer, 3/3, Strada Reale.
Southampton—Mr E A Henniker, 3, Lower Queen's Terrace.
Portsmouth—Messrs Curtis & Sons, Old Broad Street.

Bankers:

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China: Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale, Rangoon. Delhi and London Bank, Limited: London, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Mussoorie.
Agra Bank, Kurrachee.
Alliance Bank: Simla, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Murree.
Uncovenanted Service Bank: Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Naineo Tal.
Bank of Bombay: Indore, Oomrawuttee.

Board of Management.

W. DREW, Esq., Managing Director.
LAMBART COWAN, Esq., Secretary.
MAJOR-GENERAL SAXTON.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. WOOLLAMS HOLLAND.
DR. MATHEW KANE, F.R.G.S.
DR. ALONZO STOCKER.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. MERCER.

ORIGINAL LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Abdulrahman, Syed
Ali, Syud Warris
Ann, Frank William
Ann, Rev. Robert
Austruther, Keith
Atkins, Emily
Banerjee, Hem Chundra
Barnett, John, Jun
Barrow, Oscar
Barry, John Warren
Barry, Mrs Letitia Ann
Barry, Miss Dorothy
Baugh, Colonel T W
Barns, John W
Barwise, Walter Jackson
Bayne, James Durie
Beames, John
Bernard, Mrs A
Biddulph, Capt Middleton
Bishop, Samuel John
Bishop, John Baillie
Bray, James
Brockman, Capt R
Brown, James Algernon
Buckley, Robert B., CE
Burgess, Major, H M
Burrow, John Mackson
Byas, Dr Ed Hegley
Caernarton, T C
Campbell, Robert
Carter, Henry J
Caulfield, Aylmer Martin., LLD
Charlesworth, Dr Henry
Christie, Thomas North
Claridge, Colonel H
Clucas, Rev G P
Cole, Chas James
Cole, William H
Coles, Major General
Coleman, Edward.
Condon, James Hunt
Cooper, A
Cowan, Lambart
Crawford, Tyson
Cunningham, Robert Macfie
Daplyn, Miss Sarah
Davidson, Robert.
De Facien, Emmanuel Ed
Dent, Mrs Mary Ann
Depree, Lieut-Colonel George C
Douglas, J C
Drake, J H
Drew, Mrs Pattio
Drew, William
Drysdale, Romeo Jarvis
Dunbar, H F
Duncan, Alfred Henry
Duncan, Hugh
Dyer, James
Edulji, Jamsetjee Khory
Ewart, J H
Fearon, Francis
Felwell, Joseph W., C E,
Figg, Harry
Figg, Henry
Figg, Miss Frances
Figg, Miss Leila
Figg, Miss Margaret
Fisher, Frederick
Fraser, Lionel Victor
Fuller, Lieut G F F
Gage, W
Gartlewaite, Liston
Gardner, D M
Geddes, Mrs Agnes
George, Miss Ada Mary
Gibbon, William Forbes
Gordon, C V C, Lieut-Col
Gordon, Lewis
Gregson, Charles B
Groves, F W
Gupta, Matilak
Griffith, C T
Handley, T F
Harris, Mrs M A
Hayne, Nevill
Hazelgrove, Major G F
Henderson, Sir Piercy
Herschell, Mrs Guileime M
Hewatt, Claude
Hewett, Alexander., B P S
Hughes, A W
Hodgson, Gen C M
Hodekinson, William
Hozan, G H
Holland, Major-General T W
Hormuzjee Nusserwanjee, Yukiel
Howard, John
Huskin, Rev H R., DD
Ingleton, J K
Irvine, Duncan
Jackson, George
Jai Dutt, Joshee
Jervis, Thomas Septimus
Kane, Dr Matthew, FRGS
Kane, Lieutenant
Kemp, George Lucas
Keys, John A
King, Daniel W P
King, F St Aubyn
Lane, Major C T
Lavender, Fredk
Lawrie, Alex
Lawrie, William Frederick
Leslie, Henry
Le Mesurier, Cecil, J F
Lewis, John Penny
Lumsden, Alfred
Lysle, Thos J
Mackenzie, Major F
Mackenzie, Lieut G T
Maclean, James
MacGregor, Atholl
Madden, Major T H
Martin, C A
Martin, Chas W W., M S C
Martin, James Wentworth
Mayne, Capt R C
Marshman, Mrs Alice
McHenry, Lieut W H
McGuire, John H K.
Mercer, Major-General T W
Mercer, Warren Herklots
Mercer, Capt Chas Archibald
Mess, 29th Regt M N I.
Miller, Mrs Mary.
Mittra, Krishna Nath
Monies, Alfred
Moran, John K
Moung, Thain
Moonshee, Sadhoo Lall
Mote, Robert
Nandi, Sambhu Chandra
Newnham, Capt Ed
Nowrii, William Thomas
Newton, Miss Ann
Nisbett, William Charles
O'Donoghue, F
O'Donnell, George
Ogilvie, Colonel James
Osborne, Col Willoughby., C B
Ottley, Ed John
Owen, William Charles
Palmer, William
Parreidt, Lieutenant W F T
Pitman, Charles Edward
Price, George H
Price, Hugh Bulkeley
Prigent, Rev Francis Marie
Pryce, John
Pryce, Douglas D
Quinnell, Doctor R
Rambert, Rev T A
Rainbow, Charles Conyers
Rayner, Lieut M E
Richards, Price Lloyd
Richardson, Mrs Emily
Richter, E
Ryves, Lieut Thos Richard
Saxton, Rev Charles
Saxton, Maj-Gen Geo Harry
Saxton, G S
Saxton, Miss Fanny Forster
Saxton, Miss Lucy Mary
Saxton, William Waring
Saxton, H W
Sandys, Rev Joseph Samuel
Shivanand, Sinha Kouwr
Skues, William M
Smith, Hamilton Lee
Smith, Sidney
Somes, Mrs Franc
Somes, Mrs Maria
Stainforth, Bisco
Stephen, Miss
Stevenson, John
Strange, Mrs Julia
Stocker, Dr Antonio Henry
Stocker, Thomas
Stone, J
Straker, C D
Tayler, Lieut Col, John Charles
Taylor, Miss Annie Hay
Tennant, R
Thornhill, Dr W H
Thomas, G T
Toker, Captain A C
Travers, Gen Earnest Bellord
Trower, Mark Richard
Underwood, Miss Henrietta
Vanderzee, Major Francis
De Visme, Captain C A
Van Ingen, W Willfrid
Vigors, Chas T
Wait, W E
Walters, W H
Watts, George
Webster, J W
Whitelaw, E H
Wickham, A J
Williams, Engelbach & Co
Williamson, Lieut Richard
Wilkinson, Dr Herbert H
Wilson, Alex Henry
Winter, C D C
Wood, Major Alexander
Willie, W B
Womakaut, Mooherjee
Wright, James
Young, J J
Young, Sir W M N., Bart

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Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
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Moist do.	Tracing, Oil, &c.	Mounting Boards.
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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved be the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This second to due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1879.

THERE is little change to notice in any of our markets, which remain generally quiet but steady.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday's date advises the arrival at Brindisi of the mail of the 12th inst., and reports a strong market for Cotton in Liverpool at a further advance of ¼d per lb. in Mid. Orleans and 1-16d. per lb. in Bombay descriptions, the sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were Surats.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester is reported to be firm, and with the strong position of the raw material an advance on the quotations of last market day may be looked for in to-day's telegrams.

In the London General Produce markets no changes in quotations are advised. The market for Coffee is reported to be firm at 90s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, and 65s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native.

Oil Seeds in London are unchanged in value, the tone of the market for Linseed being reported as firm, and Rapeseed steady. Wheat shows an advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta descriptions to arrive.

Consols are quoted at 97⅛, which is an advance of ⅛. French Rentes are unchanged at Frs. 118⅛.

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, is still at 51 9-16d. per oz., but from private advices we learn that there are no buyers over 51¼d. per oz.

The receipts of Cotton at the American ports are again heavy, and compare with the last two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts.....	31 000	24 000	14,000
Previous by this Week.....	75,000	18,000	5,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	306,000	174,000	99,000

EXCHANGE opened quiet at a partial decline of 1-32d. per Rupee on our yesterday's quotations, but owing to telegraphic advices reporting increased firmness both from Calcutta and China, rates are steadier here at the close. Some sales have been made during the day of Bank Paper for the early months of next year on the basis of 1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee for telegraphic, ready being obtainable at 1s. 7 27-32d. per Rupee. The closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ premium, and 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm throughout the day. Business is reported in Four per cents. at Rs. 92½ and Fours-and s-half at Rs. 99 9-16 to Rs. 99⅝.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet without any material alteration in prices. In Press Companies an advance of Rs. 2½ per share is reported in Mofussils and Rs. 10 per share in Sind. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the only changes are a decline of Rs. 15 in Dhurumseys and Rs. 7½ in Orientals, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United.

In COTTON, notwithstanding the improvement in the home markets, but little disposition has been shown on the part of shippers to operate. Of new Cotton there are still sellers of Good Amraoti at Rs. 205 and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 202 per candy for February delivery without attracting buyers. For old Cotton dealers are asking Rs. 212 for Good Fair and Rs. 217 per candy for Fully Good Fair, but we have not heard of a single transaction during the day.

SEEDS are in good demand, and owing to the insignificant supplies still available, dealers are again asking rather higher prices both for Linseed and Rapeseed. We quote for the former Rs. 7-2 and for the latter Rs. 6-11 per cwt. Of Gingelly a small arrivals come in daily, which are being bought for local consumption.

WHEAT continues very scarce, and an advance of 8 annas per candy is demanded by dealers.

FREIGHTS keep steady. By the Wistow Hall (s) small engagements are reported of measurement cargo for Liverpool at 23s. 9d. per ton, but for forward loading shippers show little disposition to operate. For Trieste and Venice business has been done during the day at 17s. 6d. per ton, freight paid here at par. For Genoa and Marseilles no further engagements have been reported. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage, either for ready or forward shipment.

In COALS the business passing is quite of a retail character.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid-up.	Last Rates per dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Bank of Bombay	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
Nations Bank of India.	37,500	400-212-16	6 do		110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	903
Albert Co., Curriers &c.	800	1,000	1,100	125 do	1,010
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	603
Bellasy	178	1,000	all	4 do	470
Bengal Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425 xd.
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	75
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	2 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	400	1,250	all	80 do	400
Dholleri S. and W. Co..	800	1,000	all	40 do	125
East India Press Co..	853	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	227½
Prince of Wales Press ..	130	..	400	250 do	165
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	580

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	40'	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	3,25	400	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	do	-nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Manekjee S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
ursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	88
Bhawnuggur S. and W. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	200	1,000	all	25	755
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company	3,500	500	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning ..	8,000	2,000	all	do	283
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	365
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	850
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	672	1,000	all	Nil	865
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2 00	do	425
Jeevraj Halloo Mills	700	1,000	all	do	630
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	30	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning	200	1,000	all	do	280
Madras United	42	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,180
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,150
Morarjee Spinning	4,000	500	all	Nil	940
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	3,000	5,000	..	do	80 xb.
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	95	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	612½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	95
Soonoor S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do, ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	750
Victoria Mills	2,500	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	840
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	117
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	25 p.s	320
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	3,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	190

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Lim ted ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..		500	300	36 p. s.	285
Malabar Company. Ld..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,000	88 p. s.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Tre-ahe and Co.,.....	1,000	645 all		625 p. ct	680
Wages Patent Slip Co..	1,00	200	all	p.ct.	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP KINROSS, 1 399 tons, Captain J. Hancock, will sail to-day for Victoria in British Columbia, in ballast.

THE s. s. CLAN RANOLD, 1386 Captain J. Joash, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 832 pilgrims.

THE s. s. KING ARTHUR, 1,057 tons, Captain H. Carter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Hajee Abdool Cassim and 112 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th Sept.), via Galle, with China Mail, and the following passengers :—Mr. C. Pallonjee, Mr. Habib A li, Mr. Newhall, and 67 deck. She brought the following cargo :—From Calcutta.—15 packages twist, and 16 packages twine. From Singapore.—20 packages silk, 12 packages nutmegs, 4 cases mace, and 65 cases benjamins. From Yokohama.—1 package silk and goods. From Shanghai.—1,346 packages tea, 102 packages silk, 2 packages sample, and 7 boxes gold. From Hongkong.—74 boxes silk piecegoods, 36 packages chinaroots, 14 packages sundries, 56 packages tea, 441 packages silk, 20 cases brass leaves, 10 cases glass beads, 11 packages direct-cases, 94 cases glass bangles, 3 boxes cigars, 1 box gold and silver wares, 1 box gold, 1 box silver coins, 2 boxes specie, 4 boxes gold leaves, and 1 box gold coins.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney.—Captain Mard n. From Melbourne.—Dr. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and Master Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. H. Lee, two Misses Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. W. Blair, Mr. Murphy, Mr. J. Swomy, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, and Mr. W. Colthurst. From Glenelg.—Mr. A. Bain. From King George Sound.—Mr. W. H. White, and Mrs. Jones and child. From Galle.—Mr. S. Griffin.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and the cargo of 4,958 chests opium, 863 bales cotton, 1,723 bales twist, and general cargo, and Mr. Fowler as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
30	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Calcutta, Sept. 18.
	King Arthur (s)....	Carter	Bus-orah, Sept 15.
	Assam (s).....	Stewart.....	Melbourne, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Persia, Dedero, to Genoa.
Steamer Clan Ranold, Joash, to Aden and Jeddah.
Ship Kinross, Hancock, to Victoria in British Columbia.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton.
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Wistow Hall, to Liverpool.
Ship Scottish Chieftain, to St. Francisco.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 10 boxes bar soap, Essoolally Sumsoodin; 397 pigs lead Joseph Soares; 15 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 59 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

Speke Hall s—10 boxes bar soap, Surafally Hajeebolt; 150 kegs iron from nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 53 cwts wet dates, Panachand Anundjee; 233 cwt deer horns, John Campbell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—11 bales printing papers and 11 drums black printing ing, The Bombay Gazette.

Ancona s—2 cases toilet soap, Abdoolay Dawoodkan; 10 casks glassware, Essoolally Caderbhoy; 4 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—200 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—53 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s— 337½ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum; 200 bales coir yarn, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 5 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co; 822½ cwts wheat, Govindram Dwarkadass; 3203 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,400 cwts wheat and 2,401½ cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 40 cwts wheat, 1,093½ cwts linseed, and 30 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Tevruthdass Loomidaram; 89½ bales wool, Banichund Fuckerchund; 50 bales wool, Govindram Bhugwandass; 45 bales wool, Laljee Moorjee; 401 bales wool, Jeejeebhoy Cooverjee; 60 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 82 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 30 bales wool, Kessowdass Sewdass; 75 bales wool, Lalchur Topun; 96 bales wool, Alimahamed Hasuna; 6 bales cotton waste, W M Macaulay and Co; 429½ cwts linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,012 cwts linseed, Rallii Brothers; 30 bales cotton dropping; 70 bales hemp, 122 bales cotton was 32 bales rags and 53 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 10 bales wool Khimjee Lunchmeedas and Co; 185 bales wool, Jeejeebhoy Cooverjee; 120 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 300 bales wool, Nursee Thuttow; 52 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 460 cwts myrabollans, Canjee Jetha; 344 cwts wet dates, Panchund Anundjee.

Ellen Bates s—72 bales rags, Vussonjee Veerjee; 55 bales wool 42 bales rags, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—291 cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co; 90 chests opium, sack-goes bark, 109 bales cotton, and 150 bales senna, P and O S N Co; 5,556 packages dates, Syed Meerjia; 7,815 packages dates, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 221 cwts hollow horns and 20 cwts deer horns, Fazulmahamed Dama; 736½ cwts rape seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1 case brassware and 1 case toys and native sweetmeat, F Fischer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medea s—101 bales cotton, Rallii Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—544 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 23 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—3 chests opium, Ramkoran Rambilldass; 1 chest opium, Nihalchand Nathoobhoy; 13 chests opium, Buxiram Bukurson; 10 chests opium, Buxiram Koojhal; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Ludchuman; 8 chests opium, Goolraz Singanee; 142 chests opium, Ramsook Motilall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Even, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Dobbs, Lieut, Comst Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 30.

McMath, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, September 27.)

Major Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has made over, and Mr Bennett, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has taken charge of the Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Mr Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, has received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, from Major R T Thackeray.

Major Thackeray, Executive Engineer, and Mr Birkbeck have made over and received charge, respectively, of the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Mr Hay, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, has been relieved of his duties in the Audit Office.

Mr Smith, Pay Master, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 22.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following transfers :—Brigadier General Ross, C B, from the Peshawar to the Presidency District Command; Major General J Ross, C B, from the Presidency to the Peshawar District Command.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

54th Regiment—Lieut Campbell, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter.

The C-in-C has been pleased to make the following posting and appointment :—

Deputy Surgeon General Tuson, M D, to the permanent administrative medical charge of the presidency circle.

Medical Service—Surgeon Major Rose (doing duty with E Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery) to Murree, from the 5th September to the 5th November, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Faizul-Hussan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Montgomery, are placed at the disposal of the Bahawalpur State.

The services of Surgeon-Major Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment on special political duty in Afghanistan.

Captain Lang, Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr Grant, Assistant Commissioner, is temporarily transferred from the Gujranwala to the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Mr Maude, Assistant Commissioner, is temporarily transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Hazara District, which he joined on forenoon of the 16th September 1879.

Surgeon-Major Thomson, who-e services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, has obtained privilege leave of absence for six months.

The Rev H Murray, Chaplain of Meean Meer, is appointed Chaplain of Dagshai for a period of one month.

Mr Nisar Ali, Extra Judicial Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr Dalmeida, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa.

Mr Fanshawe resumed charge of the duties of Additional Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, at Lahore.

Surgeon Macgregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Martin, Executive Engineer, on transfer to the Kohat Division, has made over charge of the 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, to Lala Narain Das, Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 16th August 1879.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch :—

Lieut Cather, 2nd Assistant, to be Assistant.

Mr Broadley, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, 1st Assistant, to be 4th Executive.

Mr Catton, Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, 2nd Assistant, to be 1st Assistant.

Mr Sibold, Draught Circle, 4th Executive, to 3rd Executive.

Mr Mullaly, 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, 2nd Assistant, to be 1st Assistant.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr Oliver, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, the following officer will revert to his substantive appointment :—Mr Mullaly to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the return from deputation of Mr Crosthwait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, the following officers will revert to their substantive appointments :—Mr Sibold to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Mr Bradley to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr Catton, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr Bellasis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Division, Hari Daob Canal, to the Dora Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. C.L. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 30th September, 1879.

1 It is notified for general information that the Colaba Rifle Range will be closed for repairs from the 3rd to 17th October 1879.

2 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Letter G Company, viz, No 993 Vol A H Carvalho, 994 C J Hadenhurst.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAMA—CAMA—September 27th, at Cumballa Hill, Homi D. Cama, youngest son of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq, to Jaiji, youngest daughter of Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—September 21st, at Kamaoli, the wife of T. A. Cox, District Engineer, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.
WHITE—September 25th, the wife of James White, B. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—FOLEY—September 18th, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev. P. Nicolas, M.A., Robins T. Cooke, of Sylhet, to Alice Amelia, youngest daughter of Wm. Foley, of Teelanuggur, Sylhet.

DEATHS.

MILNER—September 17th, at Palampore, Kangra Valley, of cholera, Arthur John Milner, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 18th, the Royal Irish.
VIVIAN—September 23rd, at Cawnpore, of serious apoplexy, Mrs. F. A. Vivian, widow of Mr. F. D. Vivian, late of Simla.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, 3rd October.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military Naval and Volunteer Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Do and two Ladies.....	,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single.....	,, 12
Do. and two Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies' Ticket.....	,, 4

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., KEMP & Co., and THEACHER & Co., LIMITED.

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.

THERE is no question of more importance at the present moment than that of military transport. It is not too much to say that England's honour and *prestige* are for the present dependent upon such an insignificant matter as the collection of certain beasts of burden; nor is it at all satisfactory to know that now, as ever, the collection is a work of the greatest difficulty. It is very possible that the Government have been going upon a wrong system in placing their chief dependence upon elephants and camels as the beasts of burden best suited to Indian warfare. A precedent or a tradition lasts for ever in India, and we really do not know what the super-excellence of camels and elephants may be, that they should take precedence of other baggage animals, such as ponies and bullocks. Perhaps their greater expense, both in purchase and maintenance, has something to do with the estimation in which the native understrappers of departments hold them, because, as a rule, the Baboo will make the Sirkar "pay through the "nose," as they say, if only to maintain the Sirkar's dignity and his own. Elephants are doubtless very useful for certain purposes, as the draught of heavy guns, and camels are popularly supposed to be able to traverse sandy wastes where no other animals can go; but our experience of camels in the war with Shere Ali are anything but satisfactory; and it may be questioned if brutes could be found more certain to die, or to fail us at a pinch on service.

The Government, as we suggested last year, ought to begin *de novo* with the organisation of a complete transport service. In the new service we would relegate elephants and camels to their proper places of exceptional animals, useful for exceptional purposes; and we would make ponies our chief dependence for carriage of all kinds; specially for carriage for rapid movements of troops, always more or less imperative in war. Anyone who has seen irregular cavalry on the march, and observed the utility of the baggage ponies that *sowars* carry about with them, must be convinced that the pony is a most valuable animal which hitherto has, almost unaccountably, been neglected by the Quarter-Master-General's, Commissariat, and other Military departments. And those who have met *Brinjaries* tramping through Central India with their trains of heavily laden bullocks, must know that a good *bile* is by no means to be despised as a baggage animal; in fact, there are few better. We think that Government might be able to organise a formidable establishment of the best ponies and bullocks at perhaps no extravagant expense, by allowing zemindars and others the use of the animals under certain stringent conditions when they were not required for the public service.

In the Madras Presidency an attempt is being made to breed mules for baggage purposes, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will succeed, for a mule is a capital baggage animal—barring his cost. If any Government breeding establishment in India can turn out mules at a lesser cost on capital than five hundred rupees each, we shall be agreeably surprised; but five hundred rupees is a large sum to pay for baggage animals whose class die by the hundred in the course of a campaign, to say nothing of the care and good food that are wanted for such a precious, or at all events such a costly, brute. Good stout *tattoos*, worth from fifty to a hundred rupees each, if bought by the troop are, in our opinion, better suited to war purposes than mules. Sometimes among the baggage ponies of Central and Northern India it is possible to pick up one pony here and there that is all a pony need be—and for fifty rupees or even less; and, if the Government could command at any time the services of some thousands of these superior animals, the transport difficulty would be very sensibly diminished, and our troops could avenge an insult to the flag without having to wait a month or so to do it. But it is undoubtedly true that a vast proportion of the country *tattoos* available are miserable half starved, ill-nourished, and ragged little brutes, not worth the trouble of collection. They might carry *fakeers* perhaps about the country, but they would not be of much service for military transport. Government ought to try and improve the breed by good stud stallions, of which there is an unlimited stock available at no great cost. Experiments ought to bring about good results in this direction. English pony stallions, thorough-bred or half-bred, might be tried with the best country pony mares; and also the *shan* ponies from Burma, the Sumatran ponies from the Straits; and, in brief, ponies of all kinds worth importing. It would be strange if the requisite animal could not be produced with the means at command, and the whole cost of experimenting in the business could be nothing very alarming. Of course, it should be the aim of Government not to keep up a large transport service of ponies and bullocks during peace, and when the animals were not wanted, but rather to make the zemindars and others keep them ready for the public service. We think that good strong useful animals would always find a private stable on this principle, and periodical inspections by a competent officer would insure the condition of the animals and their fitness for the public service. The collection of the animals at any given centre would be facilitated by allowing so many registered animals to a district, and so many to a province. And we think it would be highly desirable if, even in time of peace, every regiment in India possessed some kind of carriage establishment of its own—say, ponies and bullocks with suitable equipments. The convenience would be very great upon any emergency, and would justify the expense; which expense, however, might be perhaps diminished by distributing the animals locally in the manner mentioned; or at the worst, the regimental establishment would so diminish the cost of the general transport service, as to constitute the latter merely a nucleus in times only of peace.

THE self-confessed griffin who doles out his sentimentalism, week after week in the columns of the "leading London journal" would fain make English readers believe that Simla is the personification of all that is loose in morality. He seems, however, to take kindly to the company which is to be found at that pleasant resort, and appears to possess in a high degree that power of assimilation with his surroundings which is the birthright of the half-educated. This qualification is often mistaken for tact; and it is the younger brother of this art which is the grease of the wheels of life; but it differs from it, insomuch that a conuoisseur can always detect a something spurious in the ring of the metal. The hall mark is well imitated, the taste appears to be perfect, but it is after all only an imitation. Luckily, the world is not composed of such experts, to whom the eleventh commandment never gave much concern. The state of society at Simla, where flirtation, in the shape of lawn tennis, is almost the only possible relaxation, and where a shapely ankle is an attraction which is never placed under the metaphorical bushel, may not be of such a character as to make that favourite hill station a fitting habitation for the Puritan Fathers; still we refuse to believe that it is the sink of iniquity which the anonymous correspondent of the *Times* makes it out to be. That the society of Simla is *sans reproche* no one contends; but we maintain that it has not yet reached the "deeper depth" which has been depicted by the fœtid imagination of this correspondent. The society of ladies and gentlemen is always understood to have a civilising effect upon even the most profligate Bohemian;—"If thou never was't at Court, thou never saws't good manners; if thou never saws't good manners, then thy manners must be wicked; and wickedness is sin, and sin is damnation. Thou art in a parlous state, shepherd," said Touchstone to Corin, who had never been to Court; but what can be said of the man who, after living for ever so short a time in the Viceregal atmosphere of Simla, still retains his bad manners; and, while sublimely apostrophising on the loose morality which prevails around him, is so naturally debased that he can paint the Anglo-Indian lady in such loathsome colours. A belief in the teachings of the *Times'* correspondent would lead one to imagine that, had the Anglo-Indian lady been the first woman she would have ogled the bearer of the flaming sword while passing him in the gateway, and would have charitably concluded that she had a fair rival if he did not relax his frown. This we must decline to take as a prototype of "the thousands upon thousands of devoted wives and mothers of whom Anglo-India can boast." The society of such worthy ladies is, moreover, one which the correspondent could neither appreciate nor enjoy; for scandal and gossip of the most reprehensible description seem to be his natural element and native air. But to waste more time over an analysis of his character would be to break not a butte fly, but a mosquito on a wheel.

For some months back, in fact ever since the retirement of Delane, the leading London society journals have, week after week, called attention to the slip-shod manner in which the *Times* was being edited; and the insertion of the "weakly contributions" from Simla go very far indeed to prove that the reproach is not undeserved. Such contributions may be the class of literature suited to the taste of a Berkshire squire; but surely the general public, if not the occupants of Bearwood, desire something of a more refined character. The majority of Englishmen may be fools, as Carlyle hints; but if any credit is to be attached to the lucubrations of the Simla correspondent of the *Times*, we must give Anglo Indians credit for being more knavish than foolish. What we cannot understand is that a correspondent with such an aptitude for drawing on his imagination rather than his memory for his facts should have overlooked the claims which *Reynolds* or the *Daily Telegraph* had upon his services. What a suitable journalistic companion he would have made for the author of the Man and Dog Fight at Henley. How comfortably he might have passed a literary career in the fellowship of Mr. Ahmed Kenealy, the would-be correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*. Ahmed lately telegraphed to the news paper which he was desirous of representing, that he had committed suicide. What a fitting end to the two amateur journalists.

THE statement contained in the *Daily Telegraph's* article on Wassudew Bulwunt's capture, that along with him were taken "ten followers, "all educated young men from British districts, "having with them English and Marathi "books and newspapers," has been declared by a contemporary to be "an absolute falsehood "and a gross misstatement." It is difficult to understand why a newspaper, which at least ought to be fairly conversant with currenterents in Western India, should commit such blunders on this matter. The ten young men referred to are in a few days to be tried at Goolburga by Major Dobbs, so that the *Daily Telegraph's* statement is strictly correct. The prisoners are all of them more or less educated Maratha Brahmins from different parts of British territory. Along with them were found several copies of English and Marathee newspapers, and the men are to be put on their trial for aiding, abetting, and instigating dacoity. First of all, we have seen this dacoity movement ascribed in a certain quarter to the action of the forest laws, then to agrarian discontent; a little later on to distress and famine; lastly to a desire for plunder, and now once more to "distress and native "exaction;" while all the time the fact has been carefully and impudently concealed, that the movement had been distinctly proved to have been caused by Brahmin instigation alone, as well as that the Government and authorities of Western India—who, of course, have better means of judging than anybody else—have never denied that the disturbances were not spontaneous, but always affirmed that they were the work of designing and intriguing scoundrels,—of whom Wassudew Bulwunt and his ten companions are good examples. The correspondent of the *Times* on his arrival in Western India was able to judge for himself on this matter and to personally learn what the facts are. He accordingly honestly corrected the erroneous information which had previously been forwarded to his journal. He telegraphed that the feeling of discontent which is known to prevail among certain well known classes in Western India is sure to manifest itself in times of war and political difficulty such as England and India

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

Dakka was re-occupied by our troops on the 29th without opposition.

Reports from the front up to noon on Saturday state that everything is quiet in Kabul.

The Amir has written to the Ghilzais of Spega ordering them to desist from giving trouble in the Hazar country. He has also promised us assistance in transport and supplies.

General Roberts arrived at Kushi on Sunday and was to see the Amir next morning.

Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan Hajee Lula Khan, son of the late Dost Mahomed Abdulla Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan, once Governor of Herat, and Mahomed Hakim Khan are at Zerghun Shahr waiting for General Roberts, *en route* to the Shuturgurdan.

General Roberts was attacked by a party of Mongols and Ghilzais (chiefly the former) in the Hazaar Derakht. Deputy Surgeon General Townsend was severely wounded in the face Five of the 3rd Sikhs were killed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ATTACK ON CONVOYS.

DHERA GHAZEE KHAN, SEPT. 30.

General Roberts's convoys are continually being fired on. The line of march is infested with hostile marauders.

The extreme advance guard is within 28 miles of Kabul.

Loyal natives hope that General Roberts will not make negociations with Yakub Khan.

It is said that deep intrigue is going on, and great excitement prevails on the frontier.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The orders received on the 12th September to collect ponies in the Bombay Presidency for despatch to Jhelum were completed on the 25th idem. The Bengal Transport officers have already selected over 5,000 animals, and the inspection continues. Saddles and equipment have already started for Jhelum. The first train carrying the ponies left Bhosawul to-day, and will run daily until the full number has been despatched.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

In to-day's Viceregal Legislative Council reports of the Select Committee on a bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea were taken into consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Hope, the Bill, which extends to the western coast of British India, north of Cochin, was subsequently passed into law.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmed Khan moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill for enabling local governments to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain municipalities and cantonments compulsory.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and Mr. Bazett Colvin spoke on the measure.

The Council was adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DEFEAT OF THE TURCOMANS.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Russians claim to have routed the Turcomans near Geoktepe on the 28th of August, after a desperate resistance. The Turcoman loss is put down at several thousand men, whilst the Russian loss is killed and wounded was only 435.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia arrived from Bombay to-day.

MALTA, SEPT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surat firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	6 3-16
Fine Manchester Market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51 9-16

Arrival—Thessaly.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 30, 9-35 A. M.

Mail from Amoy to Manilla postponed till 2-50 p. m. Wednesday 1st.

GALLE, 30, 4-40 P. M.

French mail steamer Sindh from China arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Total previously registered..	60 24	70 17	72 66
29 Monday	0 31	.....	.....
30 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	61 55	70 17	72 66
Fall up to 30th Sep. 1878	103 20	111 23	110 30
Do. to 30th Sep. 1877	60 80	59 22	60 36

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 30.

CANNANORE, 5-25 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 82; barometer 29·982.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 29)—Weather fair; wind S. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-55 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. N. W. light; thermometer 83.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	73 79	Previously reported ...	66 89
September 25	0 18	September 25	0 0
,, 26	0 22	,, 26	0 0
,, 27	0 35	,, 27	0 5
,, 28	0 10	,, 28	0 10
Total	74 44	Total	67 4
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLWAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	69 98	Previously reported ..	58 33
September 25	0 0	September 25	0 0
,, 26	0 0	,, 26	0 6
,, 27	11 0	,, 27	0 41
,, 28	6 0	,, 28	0 0
Total	70 15	Total	58 80
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	59 38	Previously reported ...	33 91
September 25	0 0	September 21	0 0
,, 26	0 0	,, 22	0 57
,, 27	0 0	,, 23	0 61
,, 28	1 30	,, 24	0 36
Total	61 35	Total	35 45

THE Governor is expected to come down to Bombay on Friday to attend the Volunteer Calico Ball on that evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will arrive by the evening train to-morrow. The usual Guard of Honour will be dispensed with. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise on Friday.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Town Council will be held on Friday next, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget estimates for 1880.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday gave formal sanction to the Town Council's resolution to construct a Service Reservoir at 190 Town Hall datum on Bhandarwada Hill. There was no opposition to the scheme, of which even Mr. Gostling approved. The Government's resolution on the last Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner was submitted. The only point commented on was the passage about the manner in which the report was printed, Government having rebuked Mr. Grant for not having it published in folio style. From the remarks made on this head, it appears that the Corporation consider Government go beyond their province in interfering in such a matter, which, it is contended, is altogether within the discretion of the Town Council. A long letter was read from the Political Agent in Kathiawar (Colonel Barton) which makes it pretty plain that the Municipality will never be repaid the eight thousand and odd rupees which they expended in sending back the famine immigrants who flocked to Bombay from Kathiawar to their own districts. The reason assigned is that the amount cannot be apportioned amongst the various Native States, because information of the numbers returned to each taluq was not supplied from Bombay, which information the Municipal authorities in turn say it was impossible to obtain here. The result will be, apparently, that the Municipality will lose the money; in fact, they passed a resolution yesterday abandoning the claim. A discussion was commenced on the subject of certain proposed and much required improvements in the Kamathipura drainage system, which had to be adjourned to the nex meeting, to be held in a few days.

A THEATRICAL company arrived here yesterday by the Australian mail, consisting of Mr. Richard Stewart and his family—well known in the Colonies as of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. These artistes are on their way to Calcutta to fulfil an engagement, but they are not due there till the 16th inst., and will have a few days to spare in Bombay, during which we hope they may favour us with an entertainment.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposal to guarantee for five years interest at 5 per cent. on the capital, estimated at 16 lakhs, required to construct a metre gauge rail road about 67 miles in length from Dibrugarh to Sadiya in Assam, the guarantee being limited to a maximum payment in any year of Rs. 80,000.

IN accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of India, that in all future covenants with persons engaged in England for service in India, excepting Covenanted civil servants and civil engineers educated at Cooper's Hill College, it should be provided that service for leave and pension shall begin only from the date on which the officer joins his first appointment in India, the Secretary of State has given instructions that a clause shall in future be inserted in all covenants with officers sent out from England who do not belong to either of the two classes specified above.

THE Royal Humane Society have awarded a silver medal, accompanied by a note of thanks to Babu Kristo Chandra Chackravarti (a medical practitioner in Calcutta), for his gallantry in having plunged into the Ganges at the risk of his life and saved a native woman from drowning.

HER MAJESTY has approved of the appointments of the Rev. Robert John Langford, M.A., and of the Rev. Theophilus John Rawson, M.A., to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Establishment. These nominations supply the vacancies caused by the death of the Rev. W. J. Hunt and of the Rev. E. G. Davis.

IN reply to the despatch of the Government of India reporting the death of Mr. Shaw, Acting Political Resident at Mandalay, the Secretary of State makes the following remarks:—"I have received this intelligence with great regret. Mr. Shaw had upon various occasions rendered good service to the Government of India. His recent conduct of affairs at Mandalay was marked by coolness and sound judgment, and, had he survived, would have entitled him to high commendation. The loss of an officer of so much promise is the more to be deplored, as the knowledge and experience he had acquired would have been of essential value in Upper Burma."

THE Jam of Navanagar has recently, through the Bombay Government, sent three separate memorials to the Secretary of State, appealing against orders passed by that Government in regard to certain boundary disputes and claims made by him to villages; but the Secretary of State, after a careful examination of the claims preferred by His Highness, has declined to interfere in the decision of the Bombay Government.

HER MAJESTY'S Government has confirmed the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. C. Albertone as Acting Vice Consul for France and Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* of the 1st July states that two Russian explorers, Captain Hermann and the Baronist Smirnoff, were to explore the mountains of Karatigui and Derwaz during the course of the summer. They were to take with them the necessary instruments for surveying and making barometrical observations.

IT is stated in the *Russian Turkestan Gazette*, No. 27, dated 10th (22nd) July, 1879, that Beg Kuli Beg, formerly Amir of Kashgar and now residing in the (Russian) district of Kuraminsk, has given a donation of 1631 rubles for the benefit of the inhabitants of Orenburg, who have been recently burnt out of house and home. According to this notice it appears that Beg Kuli Beg is still alive within Russian territory, whilst it is believed by the Chinese authorities that they executed him as a rebel.

HER MAJESTY has approved the appointments of the Rev. J. Wilberforce Cassels, M. A., and the Rev. C. J. Etty to be junior chaplains on the Madras Establishment, *vice* the Rev. R. C. W. Raban, resigned, and the Rev. W. B. Powell, retired. The Rev. A. Campbell Lochee, A. M., has also been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, *vice* the Rev. H. H. Pace, retired.

FROM a report on the progress of settlement operations in the North-West Provinces during 1877-78, it appears that the revised settlement operations began in 1860 and are now approaching completion, and that the new assessments have taken effect throughout most of the parganas. The result of the revision of assessments up to date has been a net increase of Rs. 45,13,146, the total charges incurred being Rs. 61,11,197.

THE Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its dependencies for 1877-78, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State, shows that the year was an unfavourable one for the agricultural population, owing to deficient rainfall and consequent diminished cultivation. The high prices of food grains, owing to diminished crops, and the famine demands from Southern India, caused distress in parts of the province, which was aggravated by the failure of grass and a great mortality amongst the cattle. Land revenue collections fell off in consequence, though not to a serious extent; and owing to enhanced receipts on account of stamps and salt revenue the total realizations for the year show an increase of Rs. 2 31,051. Culturable land also increased in value, the agriculturists themselves being the largest purchasers, thus affording (notwithstanding the pressure of the year) fair evidence of the general state of prosperity of those classes. The number of suits for enhancement of rent under the Tenancy Act or for the ejectment of tenants having rights of occupancy was small, while the number of cases of ejectment of tenants at will was shown to be largely on the increase, principally in the canal districts and in those where increased assessments have recently been introduced. Considering the unfavourable character of the year the extent to which agricultural advances were taken advantage of was small; and with regard to the development of Government States, which have an aggregate area of over 10½ millions of acres, it appears from the report that only 153,000 are as yet brought under cultivation, whilst 3,545,149 remain available for leases, the greater part of which, however, depends upon facilities for irrigation which are not yet provided.

IN a despatch from the Secretary of State reviewing the Punjab Revenue Administration Report for the year 1877-78, Lord Cranbrook expresses his approval of the testimony borne to the value of the services of Mr. Gore Ouseley, the late Financial Commissioner, and to the loss which Government has sustained by his death.

THE Army Sanitary Commission have written a memorandum on the report of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal (Dr. Harvey) for 1877. The report is a very instructive one and gives an excellent idea of the present state of public health in Bengal, and of the leading principles which should be kept in view in attempting to improve it. It furnishes evidence that, while there is yet much to be done and much money to be expended in doing it, great improvements in the public health may be effected by the people themselves at the outlay of little else than labour in cleansing and protecting the water supply of their villages. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Commission's memorandum lay stress on the expediency of limited local inquiries being instituted into matters connected with the aetiology of cholera, a careful and sustained local investigation being thought more likely to aid in the elucidation of this subject than vague assertions of individual opinion. "The statistics of mortality," say the Commission, "show that the main improvements are required in villages, and it is in this direction that the influence of local officers would be apparently of most use; although the example of a well-governed municipality, in a district, would be, of course, a great advantage. Village improvements can mostly be done by the people themselves. The present report shows that more and better work might be done by the municipalities, and that there are problems of the greatest importance connected with the drainages of large areas of Lower Bengal which can only be dealt with by Government agency or by the landed proprietors. The contrast between the former and present death rates of British and native troops in Bengal is proof sufficient of what would be the result of thorough sanitary improvement in the dwellings and surroundings of the civil population. It is a lamentable fact that under British rule India should still be the home of epidemics which from time to time overstep its boundaries into other lands. The time has surely come when a common effort should be made to eradicate the known sources of the pestilences. The present report shows that the Bengal Government is aiding in this great work; but it also proves that only a beginning has yet been made, and that so far as the welfare of the people is concerned what is most wanted is to remove from among them the local causes of epidemic disease. Both causes and remedies are known and it must also be said so are the difficulties; and these last can only be fully removed out of the way by the spread of knowledge among the people, by kindly but persistent efforts to make the people help themselves, and by showing that the authorities are in earnest with the work."

SIX hundred men of the 27th Madras N. I. arrived at Poona on Sunday, *en route* to Cawnpore.

A STATUE of Sir William Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon, has arrived at Colombo, and is to be erected in front of the Museum.

THE following is the correct time the tea ship Glencoe took on her voyage home:—She left Woosung at 2-30 p.m. on the 26th May, and arrived at Gravesend at 6-20 p.m. on the 2nd July, being 37 days 3 hours and 50 minutes.

THE Russian transport ship Nishni Novgorod, the vessel regarding which statements, which have since been denied, were circulated to the effect that she was so overcrowded with convicts that 200 of them died on the voyage and 150 more were landed in a dying state, touched at Woosung on her return voyage; and we see from the China papers that the 600 Nihilists whom she took out for Saghalien were all landed in good health. The *North China Daily News* states that "the convicts, who enjoyed a great deal of liberty on board, behaved very orderly, and there was not a single occasion for harsh measures. Taken altogether, the experiments of sending convicts from Russia by sea may be considered a real success."

A TELEGRAM from Peshawar to the Lahore paper states:—A great deal of sickness is prevalent in the station, especially among the troops. Transport is now fast being collected through the Commissioner who expects each village to supply a certain number of cattle, Government, however, paying very high prices.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by Sir Robert Egerton. Sir Andrew Clarke delivered an introductory speech. The Exhibition is held in Argyll House close to Combermere Bridge. A telegram to the Allahabad paper states that the prizes allotted are as follows:—The Viceroy's, Major Pullan; the Lieutenant-Governor's, Captain Hutchinson; the Commander-in-Chief's, Captain Strachan; Sir Andrew Clarke's, Major Pullan; Dr. Ker Innes's, Miss Gillespie; Special Prize, Dr. DeFabeck; the Society's Prizes go to Major Pierson, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Colonel Sankey, and Mrs. Haywood. The collection of water-colours is reported to be fairly good, but the oils are very poor.

WE are informed that the report alluded to in a telegram from our correspondent at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 19th instant, that Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, contemplated retiring, was unfounded.

WE see it stated that the Government has finally decided not to extend the value-payable parcel system to England or to any contries outside India.

THE tramway to be carried on through the Bolan Pass from Dadur—to which point the broad gauge line is expected to be completed by about February next—will be on a two foot gauge, after the model of that which is being laid down at Darjeeling.

ACCORDING to a telegram published in the *Pioneer*, a rumour has reached Ali Kheyl to the effect that the Kabul troops have advanced to Charasiah, to the south-east of Kabul.

THE Allahabad paper is supplied by a correspondent "Aareste," with a translation of a curious vernacular document, now being circulated in Central India and the Berars, upon which our contemporary remarks:—Whether, as he thinks, a Russian intrigue is at the bottom of this, or whether the letter is the work of some native schemer, seems doubtful; but at any rate the reader will agree with "Aareste" that here is a matter for the police to puzzle over.

THE *Pioneer* heads the following telegram dated Ali Kheyl, 26th Sept., "from our Special Correspondent":—Sir Frederick Roberts left here this morning, and will rest to-night at Karatiga. He is going on to Shutargardan on the following day. Colonel Macgregor and General Gough are still here, pushing on ammunition and carriage. General Macpherson commands at Ali Kheyl. The following troops march this morning for the Shutargardan:—A squadron of the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 23th Native Infantry; escorting ammunition and a field hospital. The 14th Bengal Lancers left before yesterday, the men marching, and 600 horses laden with five days' food, thus dispensing with all carriage, which is much required by the infantry now. To-morrow (Sunday) the 67th Foot, with two Gatling guns, will march forward, and the whole of the Kabul field force will then be out of this station. On Monday, the 21st Native Infantry will move forward and garrison Shutargardan. The present disposition of troops is as follows:—General Baker, in advance at Kushi, has with him his own brigade and also the 12th Punjab Cavalry, F-A. R. H. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, 23rd Pioneers, and No. 7 Company of Sappers and Miners. On the Shutargardan itself are the 3rd Sikhs, 92nd Highlanders, and four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery. When the march upon Kabul begins, Ali Kheyl will be garrisoned by four companies of the 8th Foot, half of C-4 R.A., and 11th Native Infantry; the Peiwar Kotal by a wing of the 9th Foot; Kurrum by half of C-4, 200 or 300 weakly men belonging to the advanced force, and some native details of weakly men and wings of the 13th Bengal Lancers; Budishkhel by the 20th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and two mountain guns; Thull by 29th P.N.I., and a squadron of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. The post between Budishkhel and Thull will be protected by detachments of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry and a squadron of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. The Kabul field force takes with it fifteen days' supplies, with tea and sugar for two months. Constant reports reach here of men gathering on the hills to make attacks in the Hazardarukht defile; but beyond an attack upon the telegraph party, in which six sepoys were killed by night firing on the Shutargardan, nothing serious has occurred. The Mustafi Habiboollah and Wasir Shah Mahomed, officials sent by Amir to confer with Sir Frederick Roberts, left here yesterday, taking back the General's reply to the Amir's letter.

THE *Indu Prakash*, a Bombay native paper, hears that the Government of India have asked the local Governments to nominate three natives to the Civil Service under the new rules for each Presidency. "Of the three nominees for this Presidency, it is said one will be a Hindu, one a Parsee, and the other a Mahomedan. It is yet to be seen how much of wisdom Government will exercise in making these nominations. If our information is correct, the Hindu and Mahomedan nominees for this Presidency are to be selected from among men who are already in the public service."

THE author of "The Week" in the *English-man's Saturday Evening Journal* writes:—"The proceed *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* seems applicable to a Viceroy so soon as he retires from business in India, if we may judge by the speeches made at the unveiling of Lord Northbrook's statue on Monday last. I had always been under the impression that Lord Northbrook was anything but a popular Governor General. I know that he was not so with Europeans, but having some doubts on the point with regard to native opinion I have taken the trouble to turn up the files of some of the leading native papers to see what they said about him *imperante augusto*, and if any one wishes to see a Viceroy abused let him read the articles in those native papers at the time when the Baroda case was going on, and above all when it was finished, and the opinions of the two native assessors were disregarded. Hanging, drawing and quartering, would at that time, according to these native writers, have been too good for his Lordship. But now he has lost the reins of power, and there is some other Viceroy to abuse, words are almost wanting to our native contemporaries to paint his character as a Governor-General in sufficiently brilliant colours. And why? True Bengali idea; because he repealed the income tax and did not impose any new taxes in its place. "Do anything you like so long as you do not touch my pocket, and I will willingly subscribe to a statue in your honour, and glorify you as the best of Governors Generals," is the doctrine of the Bengal editors of the present day.

THE *Pioneer* writes regarding the appointment of Sir Peter Lumsden to the office of Chief of the Staff to the Army in India—a post which has not been filled since it was held by Sir William Mansfield:—"No precise period has been fixed for the tenure of his present appointment by General Lumsden, but it is recognised as a temporary arrangement, the duration of which must be determined by the course of events. Only on this understanding, indeed, will the army regard it with patience. No appointments are looked upon with more profound dislike by the service at large than those which, by keeping a small knot of officers circulating among the upper administrative posts, suggest the idea that there is a reluctance to let these, so to speak, go out of the family. We have heard strong remarks made, in this sense, about General Lumsden's present retention at head-quarters—which, as inevitably giving rise to these, is so far to be regretted; but every one must acknowledge that Abraham Lincoln's *mot* about crossing the stream applies in this case, and if it turns ouy that the character of the appointment is really what it professes to be, it will, as soon as it it extinguished, acquire an *ex post facto* justification."

BOMBAY.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 25th September was Rs. 3,01,10,542-3-10.

SPECIAL JURORS FINED.—Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson, E. Comber, and Javerlal Umiashanker, special jurors, were fined Rs. 50 each for non-attendance at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. Mr. Javedlal came in before the jury was sworn in, and his fine was remitted.

S. I. R. A. VOLUNTEERS' PRIZES.—The following scores have been made for their prizes—500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each—in Bombay, viz:—Corporal Hall, B. V. R., 60; Lieutenant Holmes, Madras Volunteer Artillery, 54; Captain Wyer, B. V. R., 54; Colour Sergeant Watkins, B. V. R., 53.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bamjee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee. The business was entirely of a routine character.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—Mr. H. Stead, of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, was exempted from service on the Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday on the ground that he was a witness in two cases before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Pendlebury, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was likewise exempted, as Mr. Duxbury is away and the (Mr. Pendlebury) was acting for him as Traffic Manager in addition to carrying on his own duties as Assistant Traffic Manager.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Gopall Nagoo, a Bundarree, was yesterday fined Rs. 100 by Mr. P. Ryan, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, for keeping a still for the manufacture of liquor without a licence.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Ragoo Narayen. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing 14 days rigorous imprisonment, and died from dysentery. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Babajee Dhondee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of dishonestly receiving Rs. 150, being a portion of Rs. 3,500, the stolen property of Byramjee Bomonjee, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TODDY TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Francis Dias, a toddy drawer, who on the previous evening had fallen from a cocoanut tree whilst drawing toddy, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Dewoo Bhowanee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 24, the property of Crushna Bhikajee, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. A Hindu lad, named Bhagoo Govindram, a native of Burhanpore, was also yesterday charged before the same magistrate with having in his possession currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 259, and ornaments, brass pots, wearing apparel &c to the value of Rs. 50. The prisoner stated that he had stolen the money from his father who is at Burhanpore, and had purchased the articles with a portion of that money. A letter from the chief constable at Burhanpore in reply to the Commissioner of Police's message advised that the prisoner had left his father's protection about seven weeks ago. He pleaded guilty, then supposed to have by him Rs. 12 or Rs. 15, and there was no criminal charge made against him up to the present time. The magistrate upon the prisoner's confession ordered him to be sent back to his father with Rs. 10, which was thought to be sufficient funds for his passage and maintenance till his arrival at Burhanpore.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Bishop of Bombay has issued the following letter to the clergy of the diocese drawing their attention to the wants of this institution:—"I beg to bring before your attention the claims of the Indo-British Institution upon the alms and the sympathy of your flock. The facts which constitute the strength of those claims are as follows:—Of the 90 boarders who are maintained in the schools, only 9 are fully paid for by their friends. For the entire or partial maintenance of the remaining 81 the institution is dependent upon charity. The sphere of its usefulness is as wide as the diocese; and its inmates are drawn entirely from that class of poor Europeon and Eurasian children whose future is not so anxious a problem to the government of this country. Up to the 1st of September the sum received in offertories for this year had amounted to only Rs. 587, while the expenditure has exceeded the total income by as much as 1,373. I shall be much obliged if you will devote an offertory to the object of the institution as early as possible, and call the special attention of your people to the claims of a charity, than which none more needy or more deserving is to be found in the diocese."

A CHILD THROWN INTO A WELL.—The child of Venaikrow Chiplonkur, aged about six weeks, was removed by some one while the mother was asleep on the night of Friday last, and thrown into the well situate in the compound of the house. We hear that the police are making the necessary enquiry to discover the heartless miscreants.—*Poona Observer.*

WASSUDEW BULWUNT AND HIS BROTHERS.—Wassudew Bulwunt, it is rumoured, will not be tried for another month or so. The charge against him is said to be aiding and abetting in the dacoities which were committed in the Deccan and in the Thana zillah. His brother will be tried for supplying fire-arms to the dacoits.—*Id.*

INSPECTION OF THE POONA DETACHMENT B. V. R.—The Major General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army inspected the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Corps on Monday evening on the general parade ground. Major General Primrose expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which the Volunteers went through the various manœuvres they were put to. The smart appearance of the men also evoked an expression of satisfaction on the part of the Major General.—*Id.*

DACOITIES.—Three dacoities have been perpetrated last week, one at the village of Moolsee, of the Poona zillah, in the house of Gopallrow Patell, when booty amounting to Rs. 700 was carried away. In this dacoity fifty men were concerned, all of them armed with sticks and other dangerous weapons. The second dacoity took place at Bhore, where a poor Brahmin woman was robbed of all her ornaments of the value of Rs. 600 by fifteen dacoits, armed with sticks. The scene of the third dacoity was at the village of Maqadree in the Bhore territory. The dacoits entered a Brahmin's house, despoiled him of what little he possessed, cut his nasal organ off in the bargin, and decamped. There were fifty dacoits of whom twenty-five had fire-arms, and the remainder sticks.—*Id.*

FALL OF A HOUSE ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

ON Saturday night last, a house situated in Mandavi suddenly fell to the ground and several of the occupants were buried under the *débris*. A young woman, about 15 years of age, named Yesso, and a boy about 5 years of age, named Shivbu, were killed. An inquest was held on view of the bodies of the two deceased by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on the following Sunday; and after taking some evidence the inquest was adjourned till Monday last, when the evidence of Oomer Peer Mahomed, owner of the house, was taken. He stated that he purchased the house for Rs. 50 from an old woman, named Bunoobee, three months ago, and rented it for Rs. 8-8 per month, which was the rent before he purchased it. He was not aware that the house was unsafe, nor was it assessed for municipal rates and taxes, and the only rent or dues he (witness) paid was the ground rent. About four days ago he (witness) told his mehta to inform the tenants to vacate the premises, and he did so not because any notice was served upon him, but because he wanted the house. The evidence of Mr. E. G. Watkins, the inspector of land estates in the Port Trust, was next taken. He described how the fallen house came into possession of the present owner. Formerly he said it belonged to one Surfoodeen, who built it in April 1876. That about three months ago whilst Bunoobee was in possession of the house the Port Trustees served her with a months notice, but as the man who applied for a large piece of ground, including that on which the fallen house stood, the Trustees allowed the house to stand. He further stated that the Trustees do not inquire into the kind of buildings that are erected by monthly tenants, but from permanent tenants or tenants on long lease. The Trustees take a written guarantee from the lessee that the houses erected shall be substantially built. The evidence of Mr. Robert McEwen, assistant engineer to the Municipality, followed. He stated that he examined the fallen house. The size of the house was about 20 by 14 feet; the height from the ground to top of wall was about 12 or 13 feet. This was divided into a ground-floor and an attic. The walls were of split bamboo and cowdung. The building had no plinth. The posts which were the main support of the building were simply inserted into the ground. The cause of the fall of the house appeared to him to have been the decay of the supports. The building was covered with single tiles. He did not consider that such a building should have been put up. It was erected in the beginning of 1876 at a time when the Municipality did not interfere with buildings on the Port Trust estate. The Municipal Commissioner had power under the Act to interfere and prevent the erection of improper buildings. In 1876 a correspondence passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the Port Trustees with regard to the bad class of buildings which the Trustees allowed to be put up, and what remains of it now is not worth more than Rs. 10. The house had no municipal number. Some of the houses that were built on the Port Trust property previous to 1876 submitted plans for the approval of the Municipal Commissioner. At the close of the above evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of Yesso, woman, and Shivba were caused by fractures of the skull, the result of a house falling upon them, in consequence of the premises not having been thoroughly examined by the municipal officers."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presiding.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1878.

The Government of Bombay's Resolution on the annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1878, which has already been published, was read.

The Chairman called attention to the complaint contained in the Resolution that the report had not been printed in folio size, as the Home Department of the Government of India had requested that it should be. The Town Council alone was responsible for the form in which the Report was published, so that really the Government had rated the Municipal Commissioner for no reason whatever; and he himself thought the Town Council quite right in publishing the report in the form in which they had adopted, viz.—the royal octavo, as that was the form which the Government themselves adopted in publishing their Administration Report.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Gostling congratulated the Corporation on a fair prospect of arriving at a good and right decision, although it was contrary to what he had proposed. He had seen from the first that a reservoir must come sooner or later; he only came, after much consideration, to the conclusion that the best thing to do in the first place was to lay a larger pipe and double the supply. Hereafter, before they could get the full benefit of the increased supply, it would be necessary to have the reservoir constructed. His one great objection to the construction of the reservoir at present was its great expense. He congratulated the Municipality on the fact that the discussion had resulted in its being resolved to place the reservoir at its proper height, namely 190 T. H. D. instead of 150, and also on the resolution to increase its size very much beyond what was before proposed. Of course, they all knew that with this reservoir, and without a larger pipe, they would not get so large a supply of water to the town as they had at present. It was admitted that from 20 to 25 per cent. would run to waste.

The Commissioner—No, not to waste.

Mr. Gostling said that at present the water was running away over the waste weirs at Tulsi and Vehar, and it would continue to do so until means were provided for bringing more water into the town. On the point of his proposal to enlarge the gathering field of the Vehar Lake by constructing a catch-water canal on the western side, there had been a good deal of misapprehension. He did not, as Mr. Walton seemed to suppose, suggest that the Vehar dam should be made higher. The state of the case was this, that if the supply to the town were doubled, the water in the Vehar lake would be drawn off to a lower level than at present, and it would be necessary to enlarge the gathering ground to keep up the supply. The dam which Mr. Walton said would cost ten lakhs of rupees, he was convinced would not cost more than Rs. 17,000.

On being put to the vote, Dr. Blaney's resolution was adopted.

THE KAMATHIPURA DRAINS.

The Chairman moved—"That the Town Council be recommended to provide for such an expenditure as may be necessary to meet the cost of the following works:—1st, of removing the new bunwar-pipe drains from the centre of the cross streets in Kamathipura and relaying them in the gullies at the back of the houses, as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer; 2nd, cost of two shaft ventilators to be erected in connection with the two main brick sewers of Kamathipura. On that other equally efficient means be provided for removing the noxious emanations from the drains thereat."

Mr. Mandlik said he had lately been over the district with the Municipal Executive Officers. The earthenware-pipes, being laid along the middle of the streets, were evidently in the wrong place, and required to be re-constructed, which it was the Municipality's duty to remedy.

At this point, it being half past five, the Corporation adjourned.

KABUL AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

THE following deposition by a witness who has arrived at Ali Kheyl from Kabul, has been sent to us by Our Own Correspondent at the former locality. The witness, we may add, appears to be as great a scoundrel as any of the mutineers whose deeds he professes to chronicle, and with whom, in all probability, he assisted at the outbreak of the 3rd instant. His own story is that he has run away from Kabul to escape punishment for having murdered a man who some dozen years ago killed his (the witness's) servant. The man lived in Peshawur during the interval, but returned to Kabul after the news of the massacre, and there, "in an orchard," met our worthy witness and his fate, at one and the same moment:—

"I was in Kabul when Sir Louis Cavagnari arrived. He was received with every mark of respect and honour. He used to ride about and visit every place of interest. After three days the Amir's manner changed; and His Highness advised him for the sake of his safety to confine his rides to the Shaman or open spaces and to avoid the crowds. The advice was known all over the city. Cavagnari acted on it. One day there was a row between an Afridi orderly supposed to have been Amal Dass, an old and trusted follower of Cavagnari, and two of the Amir's soldiers. No more doubt. Nearly all the men to arrive at Sagbilun in perfectly sound health. The Captain of the Nishni Novogorod is a Captain of the Russian Navy, and all the officers belong thereto.—*North China Herald.*

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE NAVIES

THERE is an impression among many persons that in the event of a war between China and Japan the latter country would very soon prove herself superior to her antagonist at sea. It is admitted that it would be hopeless for the Japanese to struggle with the Chinese on land, but on the water, it is believed, the war-ships from the "Land of the Rising Sun" would do pretty much as they please. A study of the actual naval resources of the two countries scarcely supports this opinion. It is true that the Chinese have no mea-of-war that would compare with the two or three leading vessels in the Japanese navy; but what the Chinese lack in quality is apparently made up in quantity. Taking with numbers only, the Chinese have 52 war-vessels of all classes and descriptions, while the Japanese have but 23, or less than one-half. There are three vessels

Pilgrim's Progress." Hastily dressed, and somewhat perfunctorily cleansed, the family destined, as it believed, to eat everything to rights everywhere did lessons for an hour. Then it walked for an hour. Exercise before breakfast was invested with a mysterious virtue in those days, and many a young governess gave her life in the cause. Tea, coffee, and sugar were luxuries to be won by proof of merit, or grown into at fourteen. Bread and milk were the breakfast food of the English boy and girl. Country milk was safe enough; but London milk, as supplied to the great schools, was blue and chalky in strata, which is not the natural formation. But the bread, at least the only bread that could be afforded to schools and middle-class families cannot be described. It was "household, and made from seconds". At the beginning of this century it was usual in large and genteel families, not over rich, to mix barley and even rye with the wheaten flour, a few rolls for the heads of the family being all the "white" bread ever seen. For many months at a time, we believe in 1816 and another year before 1820, the harvest had been got in so ill that the dough would not rise, and the only result of the most desperate leaving was to make huge caverns in the bread. What puddings were, particularly "Light dumplings," as they were cruelly called, immemorial food of the young, can be imagined. We leave the medical reader to say what was the inevitable result of milk and indigestible bread. About that time American flour began to show itself, light and delicious, at first tasting of onions, owing to the ketlock or charlock seed, which the Americans had not yet learned to get rid of. In spite of George the Third children might have thought kindly of their cousins across the ocean. In those days it was always usual to have pudding before the meat, which for children was generally cold and studiously unattractive. We doubt whether at any one of our public schools meat was allowed more than once in the day. In ordinary middle-class households no child tasted even beer, much less wine, under fourteen or fifteen, unless it might be some weakling or convalescent ordered a wineglass of porter. Towards the middle of the day, or later, according to the distance from the metropolis, arrived the post. It was not the cornucopia which that means in these days. Say that it consisted of one newspaper and half-a-dozen letters, and that these letters were half single, half double, and had come on average a hundred miles. The newspaper, having already received a stamp which raised its price to sevenpence, came free. Excluding that stamp, the postage of these letters, to be paid immediately to the postman, would not be less than six shillings. Sometimes the arrival would cost only half-a-crown; sometimes a pound. Some would be business letters, and would go to the account; but the postage of the letters from absent friends or children would often be an item qualifying much the pleasure of the recipient, and suggesting a pecuniary estimate of the news or other communications. A double letter would consist of two sheets, stuffed with details, very apt to grow instead of being retrenched, under a high rate of postage; in a stilted style, to make it worth the payment; also crossed, perhaps recrossed diagonally. True, there were no circulars no offers of loans on simple note of hand, or of good champagne at 30s. a dozen; no information that the chancel of a church hundreds of miles off would fall down unless all England came to the rescue; no books or bulky reports which you were earnestly invited to read. If these have now come in the train of a great blessing, it is to be remembered that so have waste-paper baskets. No young lady could go a month from home in those days without reckoning on her letters alone costing five pounds. Literary people could not afford to do their work far from London, or even out of London at all in some cases. Manuscripts, proofs, books of reference, though wanted for ever so mere a trifle, had no mercy in those days. But, whatever was suffered by the rich, by the men in business, by writers, or by young people with hearts ever yearning for one other, the poor—that is the mass—were the chief sufferers. They could not afford to hear from their sons and daughters, and very often saw the letters for weeks struck up at the post-office before they could afford to claim them. The cost of letters operated seriously again learning to write. But with cost it might be supposed that there was efficiency. It was far otherwise. A large village of sixty miles from London might then be ten miles from the nearest post-office, and with no such thing as a postman. By the careful use of two or three equally distant post-offices the letters might be obtained through as many carriers, always arriving late at night. The largest and most important budget would generally come at ten or eleven on Saturday night. The whole week's postage of the village would have abundantly paid for a special postman, but no such kindly thoughts were known at St. Martin's-le-Grand in those days. If you were at their mercy, they knew how to exercise their full rights upon you. If everybody who remembers those days were honestly to put a money value on his gains in the matter of postage alone, and contribute a small fractional percentage, it would suffice to raise to Sir Rowland Hill a memorial worthy of the country over his grave in Westminster Abbey.

The Press must needs be the historian of improvements, for it receives all the complaints. In not a few cases it might be enough to remind fond parents of the diet and accomodation young people had to endure sixty years ago, the horrors of travelling in those days, the general roughness of manners, the tyrannical prescription of nuisances, and the utter impossibility of redress under intolerable injuries. The virtual appeal to the people established by modern legislation may not yet do its work thoroughly; but our own columns bear daily witness to the readiness with which complaints are heard, just wants are attended to, and substantial remedies found. But the difference is rather in the absolute creations than in the mere improvements and amendments. It will be impossible to make our young people, or even our middle-aged people, rich or poor, appreciate the immense gain of our railways. Sixty years ago, a mercantile gentleman having often to pass between London and Manchester, or a still greater distance, a schoolboy going home to his holidays thrice a year, or poor creatures paying visits of consolation to bereaved relatives, or travelling in quest of aid, would every time have to pass twelve, twenty, or thirty hours, night as well as day, either stuffed into the reeking inside or sitting on the hardest of seats outside, with legs bending over the wheels and the head often ready to pitch itself under them. There was no such trial to the young as the night journeys outside in all weathers. The seeds of consumption or congestion of the lungs and of the brain were laid in many tender constitutions. That the cost also was immense, and that travelling in those days was as dear as it was bad, is but a small additional item. The voyage by sea was often resorted to. Cobbett says of Brougham that he "invaded England in a Berwick smack." For the poor in a very comprehensive sense, nothing remained but the stage waggons, the canal boats, or walking. The Irish chose the latter, and tired from Liverpool or Bristol to all parts of England in quest of harvest work, in dreary, foot-sore columns of a thousand or fifteen hundred men. Even posting in those days, though Johnson describes the luxury of being carried over the country in a chaise and four, was not always, or wholly, a luxury where the roads were often bad and the vehicles themselves roughcast than any London cab. But it is a great comfort to know that in all our improvements and positive additions to our old resources the many have what may be fairly called the lion's share. Travelling, the sea shore, visits to distant country friends, or to great centres of rational enjoyment, they now share with the rich often on equally agreeable terms. There is nothing the rich can do or see, or hear, or resort to, but they can do also sufficiently, and generally with less trouble and anxiety. The rich and great can but enjoy the world, and it is now opened, or is still opening, to all. If the many press so close, and so eagerly, and inconsiderately as to clog one another, it is their fault, and it rests with them, and them alone, to consult better their own happiness and amelioration.

FREE-LANCES AT THE SEASIDE.

Adventuresses of divers kinds, and possessed by different sorts of ambitions, as well as endowed with very various degrees of ability, seem to be of much more frequent occurrence than formerly in English middle-class life. There is in them an element of mystery and sensation which gives a sort of spice and flavour to a social aggregate made up for the most part of very ordinary materials; and their presence is to be explained by facts that are not always on the surface. It is not necessary that the lady should, by some overt act of mischief or indiscretion, have placed herself beyond the pale of respectability. She has got possibly hrough no fault of her own, into trouble, and a kind of evil reputation, most of which is bred of misfortune rather than vice, attaches to her. The prolonged separations between husband and wife, which are the social results of the system of British Empire, contribute to multiply such existences as these. The semi-detached couple is becoming more and more of an English institution; and to the lady the seaside is a chosen pleasure-ground. She takes to the sea-waves in August much in the same spirit that a stag at bay turns to the waters. She goes there with the deliberate intention of executing a little demi-volte over the prostrate form of respectability, and after her poor fashion she succeeds. She gently scandalises the friends on whom she has billeted herself. She becomes a species of personage in her afternoon appearances on the promenade. She is the centre of an admiring cluster of slang youth and gentlemen of more mature years and not unblemished reputation. It is not fame, it is not infamy; but it is a certain notoriety which has a cheap fascination about it, and which adds just that tinge of excitement to the autumn outing without which the whole thing would pall upon her.

These are the general notes of the class, though sometimes there are deviations from the ordinary standard. The seaside lady may constitute a danger to a better type of manhood than is represented by clerk, shop-boys, and subaltorns. But in that case she must have developed some exceptional qualities. She must not be the merely vulgar variety of the frisky matron who has picked up a certain miscellaneous knowledge fo men and manners from having wandered at large over a limited surface of the earth. She must be some thing more than a cross between a Parisian *cocotte* and a garrison hack. If she has acquired the superior manner which these gifts and graces may provide, she will possibly achieve the distinction of being a dangerous woman. And she will not improbably effect a considerable deal of mischief. Fools are pretty certain to cross her path wherever she goes, and she plays the part of a freelance in petticoats against male fools in any shape. Incapable of any strong attachment or of anything that verges upon genuine self-sacrifice, her influence is not on that account a whit less pernicious. Everything is done upon a system, and this system includes the maximum of annoyance to as many men as possible, and the deliberate destruction of the peace of families. The whole design of her action has been well elaborated, and will be resolutely carried out: and all the time her husband is admiring her at a distance as a pattern of a wife. For evidence that may be convenient for any purpose, which either may agree to execute, is gradually accumulating; and if there is a victim who is fool enough to have allowed matters to have gone so far, he is not unlikely to find, on some fine morning, that the toils have tightly closed round him, and that the worst has to be faced. The lady has acted as the decoy of her lord and master throughout, and the virtuous wife is a crown unto her husband. The conditions of modern English existence are pre-eminently favourable to the development of this sort of free-lance; and she is to be found just now without much difficulty at all those resorts at which ladies who are exhausted with the trials and anxieties of the world try to forget their sorrows and discover, in a judicious course of sea-bathing, an alleviation of the pangs of a married life somewhat rudely and inexplicably interrupted.—*World.*

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